

# BOTANICAL GARDEN

**Establishment: 2014**

**The Botanic Garden of ARACS College** is located on the campus of College, It consists of a Michalia campaka plants in the entrance, woody trees, shrubs, herbaceous plants, GymnospERM. Angiosperms, Petridophytes, one green house and compost unite. and an excellent collection of local rare and medicinally important plants. All are open to the public.

The first outlines of the Botanic Garden began in the 2012 when Department of botany established college with senior faculty Mr. R. P. Kashetti, Head Dept of Botany also provided planting lists of diverse trees, shrubs, herbs, and Medicinal, spices plants, aquatic and marsh plants. However in a more formal sense, the Botanic Garden of College took shape in 2017. Botanic Garden collection includes more than 100 trees and shrubs, herbaceous plants, Some seedlings herbaceous and succulent plants in greenhouses, and a total of approximately 180 types of plants on campus. The greenhouses with 500 square feet (1,100 m<sup>2</sup>) date from 2017, and house over 60 species of plants for practical purpose of students in the Dept. of botany. These plants are selected from a wide variety of families and habitats; they comprise best collections of Western Ghats of Maharashtra. It is free and open every day for all the students.





### **The Green House:**

Greenhouses are often used for growing Lily flowers, Bryophytes and pterodphytes and transplant.. Mushroom and seedling formation is carried out in greenhouses in late winter and early spring, and then transplanted outside as the weather warms. New purchased Plants transplanted in Pots and especially prepared for especially small succulent plants, Bryophytes, Pteridophytes and Minor Research Project work for conservation of Bombax insigne, Ceropegia sp. and some other rare species of this regions.



**Photo of Green house**

### **Vermicompost Unit:**

Vermicompost (vermi-compost, vermiculture) is decomposition unit where various species of worms used to decompose various waste to form a mixture of decomposing vegetables, or food waste, bedding materials, and vermicast.

Vermicast (also called worm castings, worm humus, worm manure, or worm feces) is the end-product of the breakdown of organic matter by earthworms. These castings have been shown to

contain reduced levels of contaminants and a higher saturation of nutrients than the organic materials before vermin-composting.

Vermi-compost contains water-soluble nutrients and is an excellent, nutrient-rich organic fertilizer and soil conditioner. It is used in farming and small scale sustainable, organic farming.



**Vermicompost Unit**

## List of Plants Cultivated in Garden

1. *Thuja occidentalis* L.
2. *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.
3. *Ficus religiosa* L.
4. *Areca catechu* L.
5. *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. Ex. Klotzsch.
6. *Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. & L. M. Perry.
7. *Aloe vera* (L.) Burm. F.
8. *Thevetia peruviana* (Pers.) K. Schum
9. *Bougainvillea spectabilis* Willd
10. *Terminalia catappa* L.
11. *Alocasia macrorrhizos* (L.) G. Don
12. *Neolamarckia cadamba* (Roxb.) Bosser
13. *Cycas circinalis* L.
14. *Plectranthus scutellarioides* (L.) R. Br
15. *Rosa indica* L.
16. *Melastoma affine* D. Don
17. *Tabernaemontana divaricata* (Lour.) G. Don
18. *Cymbopogon citratus* (DC.) Stapf
19. *Manilkara zapota* (L.) P. Royen
20. *Piper nigrum* L.
21. *Cinnamomum verum* J. Presl
22. *Myristica fragrans* Houtt
23. *Hymenocallis littoralis* (Jacq.) Salisb.
24. *Nephrolepis cordifolia* (L.) C. Presl
25. *Dracaena repleta* Lam.
26. *Epipremnum aureum* (Linden & André) G. S. Bunting
27. *Cocos nucifera* L.
28. *Magnolia champaca* (L.) Baill. ex Pierre
29. *Zinnia elegans* Jacq.
30. *Dianthus deltoides* L.

31. *Calotropis procera* (Aiton) Dryand
32. *Bauhinia variegata* L.
33. *Casuarina equisetifolia* L.
34. *Acacia chundra* (Rottler )Willd
35. *Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonn.)Thwates
36. *Phyllanthus emblica* L.
37. *Dalbergia sissoo* DC.